THE WELCOME THAT AWAITS IT IN THE NATIONAL CAPITAL Bres Coxer Himself Will Ste Arrented Weper a Law Which Makes It an Offenen to Brise Into the District Any Person or Persons Likely to Become a Charge on the Community-The Police and Militin

Beady for Any Emergency that May Arise. WASHINGTON, April 8.-The burleaque features of the Coxey tramp march on Washingon disappear as more or less trustworthy seconn's reach the Capital that bodies of men, salled into existence by the Coxey manifesto and she publicity given it, are likely to arwe here within the next few days, some of them having in fact already arrived and are now cambering the vagrant wards of the respective police stations. The gross iniquity the proposition to precipitate a body of probably lawless and irresponsible men on the national capital, without the remotest prospect of any beneficial result to the men themselves, and with the risk of grave disturbances, certain to affect proju-dicially the standing of this Government before nations abroad, is fully appreciated. Whether the tramps to be turned loose hers number hundreds or thousands, the anarchistic feature of the movement is recognized by the authorities, and measures commensurate with the emergency will be taken.

Some fifteen years ago a demonstration of a similar kind was attempted by an Illinois labor agitator, or "walking delegate," who then carried on his operations in the Capital. There were large bodies of unemployed men in and around the city whom he endeavored to cite into a demonstration of the character which Coxey has copied. Gen. John A. Logan aggested and Gea. Raum, then Commissioner of Internal Revenue, carried out a plan which at that time relieved anxiety as to what was credibly reported to be a plan in contemplation of making a audden descent upon the open vaults of the Treasury during business hours, overpowering the guard, which amounts to only a few en at any time, and "looting" the contents. All the numerous old army men in the various tepartments, but especially in the Treasury. were taken into confidence and were formed Into companies, with designated telephone and other signals and places of assembly Army revolvers, quistly issued by the Department, were served to them, each man giving his individual receipt his weapon, and a number of giffes, issued for internal revenue service against "Moonshiners." were kep: in readiness for use in emergency. By one or two trial alarms it was demonstrated that 300 veterans, fully armed, could be concentrated at any given point in the Treasury building at a few minutes' notice. A revival of this plan may be suggested if the prospect of disturbance becomes greater than now seems ap-

The prompt arrest of what is taken to be the advance guard of the Coxey movement last night, and their possible committal to the workhouse farm by the police court to-morrow, may serve to dampen the movement, but it is, of course, admitted to be impossible for the District of Columbia to take charge of and support several thousand tramps, and, in case the numbers reach that amount, the efforts of the numbers reach that amount, the enorts of the authorities will be directed to securing the leaders and giving them a dose of District law which fully reaches their case, leaving their misguided followers to be dealt with as leniently as erroumstances will allow.

The courageous and level-headed veteran, Major W. G. Moore, who is Chief of Police and will have control of the operations against the Coxey forces, has been busy looking up laws which will enable him to seize the Commonweal soldiers just as soon as they enter the Coxey to coes, has been busy looking up laws which will enable him to seize the Commonwhal solutions to the very broad vagarancy law of the District, and another law which will effectually prevent the Commonwealers from holding their proposed meeting on the steps of the Capitol building, Major Moore has found two more statutes which apply to the case. Under the provisions of one of these Chizen Coxey, despite his alleged affluence, can be arrested, as he undoubtedly will be, and fined or imprisoned. This law makes it an offence for any person or persons to bring into the District of Columbia any person or persons likely to become a charge on the community, and it clearly comprehends (loxey's case. The penalty imnosed for violations of the law is small, but its imposition will be sufficient to keep the chief Commonwealer and his leutenants in durance until his soldiers are disposed of in a manner that will relieve apprehension as to their danger to the city and efficients.

"Captain" George Primrose, who was arrested at the city limits last night at the head of forty unempleyed men from San Antonio.

Ter is letter upon the charge of violating

isted at the city limits last high at the head forty upermployed men from san Antonio, ex. is locke i up on the charge of violating ils law, and he will have a trial—the first nder the statute—in the Police Court to-mor-ow morning. Primrose's forty companions are in various police stations charged with va-graner. Frimrose says that his contingent has no connection whatever with Coxey's idea and that he doesn't believe in Coxey, but the evidence runs the other way. The other law which Major Moore thinks he may be called on to enforce provides that no persons shall congregate on the public high-ways nor around the Executive Mansion, the Capitol, nor the other public buildings in Washington.

Washington.
For several days past the police force of the District have been put through the riot and laton drills, and these will be continued through the month. The District militia has been very active since Coxey started, and has already had an emergency assemblage. The Chief of Police commands the First Regiment of District militia, and he appreciates the advantage of training his soldiers to support his policemen.

policemen.

Major Moore said to-night that he had not made any definite plans for receiving the Corpylies. I will not make any," he said, "until Coxey is within four or five days of Washington. Then I shall be able to estimate just what force will be necessary to care for his army. Undoubtedly the police will have their hands full, in any event, and particularly so if the army scatters throughout the city. I cannot say just what will be done, but we are fortunate in having ample authority of law to arreast every man in the Coxey brigade, and I shall certainly endeaver to carryout my duty."

Col. Redatone, who peases here as the local representative of Coxey, expresses small sympathy for the Primrose gang locked up in the police stations. He says be is not going to employ counsel for them, and he expressed a wish that the police would arrest all the unemployed men who came here, so that when the army of the Commonweal arrived there would be no place where they could be locked up. He concluded with the statement that it was out of all reason that as upoffending American citizen should be locked up when he had committed no crime. The incarrectated men seem to be enjoying illa reasonably well under the circumstances. They are a put the will-bahaved crowd the most of them foreigners, to ludge from their names and accent. They were averse to talking for publication, but all refused to acknowledge any torganic connection with Coxey's army, though they said it was the idea Moore said to-night that he had not from their names and accent. They were averse to taking for publication, but all refused to acknowledge any torganic connection with Corsy's army, though they said it was the idea of erranized idleness as preached by the Massillen man and his associates that first led them to band together for their trip East.

None of them had any plans for the future, and none expressed any desires for lawyers at their coming trial. They referred all such Guestions to "Capt." Primrose, though that individual insisted that he had relinquished command at Brunawick, Md., and the company came to Washington together simply because they had travelled that way all along. There are but few if any of the men who belong to labor organizations, though nearly all claim to have trades. A young American is the crowd, tharles Howard, said that it was wrong to call them Coxeyites. They were simply workingmen out of a job, and came fast looking for work. This was the first time they had gotten into trouble, he said. He wanted no lawyer, and thought it hard that a man out of work and seeking employment should be arrested.

COXET'S MOUNTAIN MARCH.

The Roads Are Rough, but the Provinces Beid Out and There Are Two New Meccults. BEGWNSVILLE, Pa., April 8.-Yesterday's march through the mud and rain seemed to have little effect on the battalion of 280 men now under Coxey's lead as they started out this morning on a long march over the hills of southwestern Pennsylvania with their accus Somed good cheer. Although this was Sunday and the beginning of the third week's march. there were no services of any kind held, the sparture being taken at 10:30 o'clock. after three rousing cheers by the army for the peohis who treated them kindly at Monongahela City. The march, for the most part, was over very mean roads and necessarily slowlunch was called until 3 o'clock this atternoon when bread and belogna. without water, were distributed. From that time until after 8 o'clock to-night the mea

maintained a steady macs, but they were very THE TARIFF IN THE SENATE fired on their arrival at Camp Chicago here. This camp will only be such in name, as the Town Councils of Brownsville and Bridgeport, just adjoining, have secured two halls in which

Town Councils of Brownsville and Bridgeport, just adjoining, have secured two halls in which to quarter the men. They have about twenty-five extra solicemen on duty for the night. These were the only preparations made for the coming of the army, although it was greeted with much noise by people gathered from the towns in the surrounding country.

While supper was being made ready. Coxey and Browne draw the crowd to an oven square in Bridgeport and made their usual daily speeches on the objects of the axpedition. It was nearly 10 o'clock before the men wers fed, so they were immediately sent to quarters.

To-morrow the march into the mountains will begin, the army reaching Unionisow by evening unless some trouble occurs in the disorderly eoke regions, through a portion of which it must pass. The following day the route leads directly to the summit of the Blue Ridge Mountains, and from that time until saturday rough mountain roads will be travelled.

Coxey says he has no fear of a want of provisions on the war, though at present not more than two days' rations are being earried in the commissary wagons. A telegram received from Uniontown says that a supply of food has been shipped there from Ohio for the Coxey forces. Since the outbreak of the disastisfied element at McKeesport on Saturday morning there have been only two recruits added to the Commonshipped there from Chio for the Coxey forces. Since the outbreak of the disastisfied element at McKeesport on Saturday morning there have been only two recruits added to the Commonshipped there from Chio for the Coxey forces. Since the outbreak of the disastisfied element at McKeesport on Saturday morning there have been only two recruits added to the Commonshipped there from Chio for the Coxey forces, but they would not a series of the disastisfied element of the Industrial army of 1,000 now en route east from California. The Governor replied that he would not disturb the army. They might cross the State over any railroad they chose, but they would have to move witho

WHERE THE SHIPS ARE,

The Home and Foreign Statious and the WASHINGTON, April &-From this time forward through the year the effective force o the navy may be expected steadily to increase. The lowest point seems to have been reached a few weeks ago, when, with several vessels withdrawn from commission for repairs, the available list received a further blow in the loss of the Kearsarge. Since then the tide has turned in the other direction.

The first gain came during the past week, when three vessels were put into commission. These were the Atlanta, Capt. J. R. Bartlett, of 3,189 tons, carrying six 6-inch and two 8-inch rifles; the Marblehead, Commander Charles O'Neil, of 2,000 tons, carrying ten guns; the Alert, Commander W. A. Morgan, an iron vessel about twenty years old, of 1,020 tons and four guns. The Atlanta and Alert had been under repair, while the Marblehead s a new vessel and a distinct gain to the list,

Stanton, which at the beginning of this month and left only the monitor Miantonomob, Capt. R. R. Wallace, 3.990 tons and four 10-inch guns, and the torpedocruiser Vesuvius, Lieut. Commander F. Courtis, 930 tons and three pneumatic tubes, is now reenforced at Norfolk by the Atlanta, while the Marblehead at New York also belongs to this station.

The next addi ion will be the fine and fast 7.350-ton protected cruiser Columbia, Capt. George W. Summer, which will go into commission at Philadelphia to-morrow. With her high speed and her effective armament of an 8-inch, two 6-inch, and eight 4-inch guns, she will be a decided gain to the available strength. Next week she will be followed by the Raleigh at Norfolk, and a little later in the month by the Cincinnati at Brooklyn. These sister ships of 3,183 tons, designed for 19 knots, but very likely to approach or reach 20, and carrying each ten 5-inch rapid-fire guns and one ilinch, have been built in the Government yards. and will accordingly not require the usual ac-ceptance trial runs, although it may be safely counted on that speed trials will be duly made. The addition of three such vessels, all new, will make the present month memorable for its reënforcement of the list,

On the South Atlantic station Admiral Kirk. iand has hitherto had seven vessels, forming the most powerful of our squadrons. These were the armored cruiser New York, Capt. J. W. Philip, 8,150 tons, carrying six 8-inch and twelve rapid-fire 4-inch guns; the San Francisco, Capt. E. C. Watson, 4,083 tons, and twelve 6-inch guns; the Charleston, Capt. G. twelve 6-inch guns; the Charleston, Capt. G. W. Coffin, 4,040 tons, and two 8-inch and six 6-inch guns; the Newark, Capt. S. W. Terry, of tonnage and battery like the san Francisco: the Detroit, Commander W. H. Brownson, a sister ship of the Marbiehead aiready mentioned; the Alliance, Commander T. A. Lyons, a wooden vessel of 1,375 tons and six guns, which recently arrived from the Pacific; the Yantie, Lieut, Commander S. M. Ackley, also wooden, of 800 tons and four guns. But already this fine nominal array is breaking up. The San Francisco was expected to-day at biuefields, and the New York and Detroit are also beyond the limits of the South Atlantic station, the former having left Bahla, March 27, for St. Lucia, and the latter Pernambucco, March 29, for St. Thomas. The Charleston is expected soon to proceed to the Pacific, if she is not detained by Brazilian troubles, so that the flagship Newark, with the Alliance and the Yantic, are all that can be counted upon at Montevideo. Meanwhile the North Atlantic station, lately so stripped, will be heavily reenforced.

the flagship Newark, with the Alliance and the Yantic, are all that can be counted upon at Montevideo. Meanwhile the North Atlantic station, lately so stripped, will be heavily reenforced.

But just now a gathering of vessels which excites attention is the Behring Sea patrol fleet, of which Commander C. E. Clark, as senior officer, may have charge. Its rendezvous is Fort Townsend, in Oregon, from which it will start in a few weeks. Already at that point are the Mohicar, Commander Clark, 1.900 tons and ten guns, and the Yorktown. Commander W. M. Folger, 1.700 tons and six guns. The two sister ships of the latter, the Concord Commander C. F. Goodrick, and the Bennington, Commander C. M. Thomas, will duly join the fleet, the former from Hong Kong and the latter from Valparaiso, whence she will proceed to San Francisco. The Martien, 1.800 tons and eight guns, Cemmander C. V. Gridley, is now undergoing repairs at Yokohama, but will cross the Pacific, and, though belonging to the Asiatic station, is mentioned as a recruit for the Behring Sea fleet, probably under Commander D. W. Mullan. The Adams, Commander Thomas, Nelson, 1.375 tons and six guns, is also on the list. The Alert, already mentioned, now at Mare Island, and the Ranger, her sister ship, under Commander E. Longnecker, now or lately at San Diego, are also slated for this command, which will further be reenforced by four Treasury Department vessels.

Should these arrangements be carried out there would be left for the general service of the Pacific station, under Admiral Walker, the Philadelphia Capt. A. S. Barker, of 4.124 tons and two 12-inch and two functions and two states and two functions.

As for the Asiatic station, it has been deprived of the Lancaster, Capt. A. H. McCormick, of 3.250 tons and two guns, now at Honolulu; but Admiral Walker took out orders for her to proceed to Port Townsend.

As for the Asiatic station, it has been derived at Suce last Thursday on her way to home waters. But Admiral Skerrett has still at Yokobama the flagship fallti

prentice training squadron and the half dozen receiving ships.

But, without reference to the special service vessels, the stations have now good prospects of strengthening, for a little, later in the year other vessels will be available. These include the Boston, a sister ship of the Atlanta; the Montgomery, a sister ship of the Detruit, and the two 1.000-ton gunboats Machias and Castine, now undergoing alterations. But far more important will be the addition to the iron-clad fleet. This will be the addition to the iron-clad fleet. This will include the great 10 200-ton battle ship Indiana, with her sixteen powerful guns; the Maine of 9.048 tons and tenguns, the Texas of 0.300 tons and eight guns basides, probably, one or more monitors. The present year, therefore, will witness additions unprecodented, since the beginning of the new fleet, to the ships in commission.

"Taint wot you dunno, it's wot you forgits, makes you so ighorant." True, Uncle liemus, but you can help your "forgittery" by reading Mrs. (liphant's "Victorian Age of English Literature." Send for the bludeats Edition to Dilliugham's.—436.

DISCOURAGING OUTLOOK FOR HAL MONIOUS ACTION ON THE SILL.

in Effort to He Made to Call a Conference o Democratte Senators to Harmontze the Warring Pastions-Senator Hitt's Speech Looked Forward to an au Indication of What the Pate of the Bill to to He.

WASHINGTON, April 8.-There is a big row indications are now that the passage of the Tariff bill will be delayed far into the summer, if it is not finally defeated. The feeling against the bill and those who are in charge of it, which has been strong from the start, bas been greatly intensified during the past week, and the lines are much more sharply Grawn between the two factions than is generally known. Already the outlook for harmonlous action on the bill is so discouraging that the advisability of introducing a resolu tion notifying the business interests of the country that no tariff legislation may be expected before Jan. 1, 1895, is being discussed by the leaders. Not only are the provisions of the bill unsatisfactory to a large majority of the Senate, made up of the Republicans and a baker's dozen of Democrats, but some of the offence to a number of their colleagues as to endanger favorable united action upon the It is said that Senator Voorhees, in his in-

temperate "stump speech" in opening the tariff debate, went out of his way to attack. by insinuation, certain Senators who differed with him honestly as to certain provisions the bill. Then Senator Mills followed up Mr. Voorhees in the same line, much to the regret of the more conservative friends of tariff reform. All day yesterday and to-day the peacemakers have been at work, but their efforts have not been successful, and there is danger of an open break in the Democratic ranks Senator Voorbees is not pleased with the idea of having Senator Harris jumped over his head and placed in charge of the bill in the enate and overtures have been made to-day to another Senator to take Mr. Harris's place, as the personal conduct of Mr. Harris is no less pleasing to the Senators than his arbitrary and as yet unsuccessful attempts to keep the bill constantly before the Senate. Senator McPherson is also disgruntled because he has been ignored in the work of framing the bill and now, when the measure is reported to the Senate and he is requested to take a back seat and to remain quiet, he is particularly rritated, for he has spent many sleepless nights during the past year "cramming himself with tariff literature in anticipation of taking a leading part in the discussion.

An effort will be made to call a conference of the Democratic Senators within a few days to influential Democrats in the Senate, who are not now, never have been, and perhaps never will be re-oncided to the make-shift Tariff bill in any form. Mr. Hill's speech to-morrow is looked forward to as an important indica-tion of what the fate of the Tariff bill is to be.

WASHINGTON April 8.-According to programme the tariff debate will open up in earnest in the Senate this week, but programmes and arrangements have thus far this session proved to be very uncertain, and he opening may disarrange the whole outline for the week. Unless this happens Mr. Hill will speak to-morrow. Mr. Lodge of Massachusetts is down for a tariff speech on Tues day. On Wednesday Mr. Peffer of Kansas proposes to give another installment of the speech he has already commenced in favor of his own tariff bill, and will probably be followed by Mr. Hale, who, however, may not be able to finish until the next day. Mr. Mitchell of Oregon is down for Thursday, and Mr. Quay

Mr. Hill is expected to take the floor at 2 o'clock to-morrow. The apparent opposition of Mr. Hill to the Tariff bill in its present shape and his expressed antagonism to the income tax feature have caused a great desire on the part of his colleagues to hear what he has to say, and especially on the part of the majority who have the tariff measure in charge. Mr. Hill is sure to have an audience, and many members of the House will be pres ent to listen to the man who is thought to hold time ago gave notice of a free colnage amendsuch an amendment to work mischief in the ranks of the Democracy is so great that a vote upon it would be antagonized with vigor by the men in charge of the bill, who, under any

rishks of the Democracy is so great that a vote upon it would be antagonized with vigor by the men in charge of the bill, who, under any other conditions, would be glad to have the opportunity to meet this issue.

A conflict is bound to occur if Mr. Harris pushes, as he said he would do early this week, his motion that the hours of the daily session be lengthened. The Republicans will resent such a step at this stage of the debate and Mr. Harris may be defeated in his motion. He will however, as he expresses it, amoke out the Democrats who favor dilatory tactles, and there may be some satisfaction in that for the gentlemen in charge of the bill. It is an open seerst that if Mr. Harris attempts to push his motion he will be confronted with a request on the part of the Republicans that a quorum be present at all times, and especially when the journal is being read, and the absence of half dozen Republicans would make it very difficult for the majority, as things are now, to get this querum. The whole situation affords abundant opportunity for the skill of the parliamentarial, and the week can hardly pass without one or more bouts between Mr. Hisrris on the one aids and Mr. Addrich on the other. The Hepublicans have openly declared their intention of adjourning on Friday next till Monday, and the Democrats have been notified that if they attempt to prevent it the time will be spent in doing something other than the discussion of the tariff. Properly interpreted, this means that a quorum will be asked, and means will be taken in advance to make it almost imposable for the Democrats to obtain it.

Senator Hill said to night that he does not intend to vote for any proposition that will prolong the assisting of the Senate beyond the hours of from 12 to it octock. He will oppose meeting at 10 cluek and the holding of night assistion in order to force a vote on the Tariff bill. Senator Harris and those who are now so anxious to display their industry in connection with the pending Tariff bill, are simply advocating long

Gen. Canevare to Return to Peru

Washington, April 8. - Gen. Don Casar Cane varo, Minister to the United States from Peru, left Washington to-day for New York, whence he will sall on Tuesday for Lima. Gen. Canevaro returns to his country on invitation of varo returns to his country on invitation of Acting President Borgono, having been called home to consult with the leaders of his party as to the choice of candidates to be piaced before the people at the coming eleation of President and Vice-President of the country. He will, it is expected, be the candidate of the National party, either for President or one of the Vice-Presidenta, more probably the latter, should be be chosen for that office, as the Constitution of Feru permits the Vice-Fresidents to go out of the country, tien. Canevaro expects to return to Washington and resume his quities as Minister to this country.

THE SHOAL OFF THE RADS JETTIES Army Engineers Think that Capt. Horge Who Reported It, Is Mistakes,

WASHINGTON, April 8. Secretary Herbert yesterday sent to the Secretary of War for, the information of the army engineers in charge of the Eads jettles, a report which had been received at the Naval Hydrographic Office from Capt. Karl Horgen of the Norwegian steamer Albert Dumois, appounding the disovery by him on March 2 of a shoul, having from nine to twelve fathoms of water on it bearing E. S. F. & F. from the lighthouse at the entrance of South Pass, Mississippi River. Capt Horgen was approaching the entrance to the pass from the Gulf, but the land being obwhich were only nine fathoma. Fearing that he was too near land he put to sea again, and when the weather cleared a little he again made for the river. He soon got a repetition of his earlier soundings, and stopped his ship. Finally the log lifted, and he saw the lighthouse about ten miles away bearing as stated. The Coast Survey charts show 100 Isthoms where Capt. Horgen declares he found pine. Army engineers who never had much, if any, faith in the jettles, think that Capt. Horgen is mistaken; that he could not have seen the lighthouse ten miles out, and that his observation was probably confined to shoal waters near shore, where lumps frequently form and disappear. Army engineers can ake no eignizance of the shoal if it is more than three miles from land. So Secretary Heriert has sent a copy of the report to the Superintendent of the Coast Survey, who may ask for an appropriation to enable him to investigate the affair. No immediate apprehension is felt that the navigation of the Mississippi will be obstructed by newly formed shoals, as Capt. Horgen got no sounding less than 54 feet, and the channel through the jettles is only 30 feet in depth. made for the river. He soon got a repetition

LIFE WASHINGTON TOPICS.

Senator Murphy Taken Senator Mill an

Washington, April 8 .- Senator Murphy drov un to the Hotel Normandie this afternoon and invited Vice-President Stevenson and Senator Hill to join him in a drive behind his pair of thoroughbred bays. In a few minutes the tric were bowling along the beautiful driveways of the Soldiers' Home Park. En route Senator Hill called attention to the fact that one of th New York papers printed a leaded despatel this morning saying that Senator Murphy wain St. Joseph. Mo., resterday, on his way to Glenwood Springs, Col., to undergo treatmen for rheumatism. The despatch added that enator Murphy informed a reporter St. Joseph that the Tariff bill would not be voted upon until next November. Of course there was a laugh at the expense of the enter-prising reporter who sent the telegram from St. Joseph. During the many hasty conferences that

were held among Democratic Congressmen with regard to Speaker Crisp's appointment as Senator from Georgia, the fact became apparent that many of the well-informed politicians in Congress are of the opinion that the next House will be Republican. Should this prove to be true, and should Speaker Crisp fall to be elected a Senator for the full term beginning on the 4th of March next, he will come lack to the House as a member from the Third Georgia district and take his place on the floor as a leader of the minority. Then he will again face his arch enemy. Thomas B. Rued, who will for the second time be in the Speaker's chair, and if Mr. Keed knows himself, and he thinks he does, he will make things more uncomfortable for Messra. Crisp, Medillin, Enloe, Springer, and the other Democrats who barked at his heels in 1821 than he did then. During the contest last week over the election case and the Seigniorage hill veto Speaker Crisp saw the chance to humiliate Reed that he had been looking for for three years. Crisp never forgot the day when Reed made him take his seat when he was out of order, and during his torm and a half as Speaker he has watched Reed as a cat watches a mouse for the opportunity to get even. His patience was rewarded last week, and Crisp was relentless. He punished Reed and humilisted him as probably no leader of the minority was ever humilisted before, and if Reed ever gets to the Speaker's chair again he will take full and complete revenge. Mr. Reed is a good-natured man in a fight on the floor, but he was angered to a white heat when Speaker Crisp forced him into his seat during the row last week by calling upon the Sergeant-at-Arms, and Mr. Crisp is a member of the House, the dramatic incident of the Speaker forcing the ex-Speaker into his seat may be repeated. were held among Democratic Congressmen with regard to Speaker Crisp's appointment a

& Large Party of Them Arrive in San

San Francisco, April 8.- The schooner Vine long overdue, arrived to-day from Samoa with forty-two Samoan and other South Sea Islanders for the Midwinter Fair. The natives are islands. Bix are women and are very pretty. with light copper-colored skins and beautiful forms. Many of the men are superb specimens of physical development, and all have fine voices. H. J. Moors, who had charge of the Polynesian village at the World's Fair, is managing this crowd. He had quite an adventurous voyage among the different islands, as the weather was extremely rough. At the Island of Marahal, in the Gilbert group, he learned there had been no rain for two years and much suffering had resulted. At Butar-

learned there had been no rain for two years, and much suffering had resulted. At Butaritari, which was recently put under British protection, the English official was very particular in regard to the recruiting of six young men for the party. He had the contracts carefully read to them before signing.

During the long voyage the islanders rehearsed their songs and dances, and only a week will be required to establish the village. They have the larrest collection of South Sea curlos ever brought to this country.

On the vessal was Joseph Strong, the artist, who married the stepdaughter of Robert Louis Stavenson. Manager Moors who has lived in Samoa for many years, says business is terribly dull there. He added: "The powers made a great mistake in sot disarming the natives have are of little use, as they have no ammunition. The Land Commission has gone good work in settling titles, and there is a little boom in uncleared land for planting purposes. Cocca frees begin to pay expenses in three years, and in five Fears each tree averages a clear profit of 56 cents. As 200 trees can be grown on an acre, this makes a profit of over \$100 per acre. Land can be bought at from \$5 to \$20 per acre. There is good profit also in coccanuts and coffee."

LEW WALLACE AND SHILOH,

The General Corrects Some Alleged Mis PITTSBURGH LANDING, Tenn., April 8.-At the eunion of the Blue and Gray on the battlefield of Shiloh yesterday, Gen. Lew Wallace corrected some alleged mistakes of history He said:

"I was held responsible for years for the calamity which overtook the Federal troops the first day of the fight, and before I received my orders. It was said that I was a laggard and marched only six miles that day; that I was going away from and not toward the fight. I came here not to make a speech, but to correct history. In going over the line of my march on April 6, in company with the surveyor of your county. I find by actual chain measurement that, instead of six miles my division had marched eightees miles and a little over. I find that, instead of marching away, every step was toward the sound of the guns. Every man who has been in an army knows that fourteen miles is an average day's march for infantry. I marched eighteen miles that day, and did it under the most unlaworable circumstances, through Owl (reek bettom, with the mud up to the axies of the gun carriages. I have been going overand marking the line of fight on the second day. I began the fight in the morning, and ended it three-fourths of a mile beyond the point occupied by Sherman in the beginning. my orders. It was said that I was a laggard

President Clark and the Union Pacific CHICAGO, April 8.—Rumors were current yes terday that S. H. H. Clark, President of the Union Pacific, one of the receivers, and the excutive head of the company, has decided to resign as President and receiver and sever his connection with the company. Mr. Clark, it is said, will leave shortly on an extended trip through Europe for his health. Upon his return from Europe, it is understood, he will return to the Missouri Facific resuming the active management of the throud southwestern system. For a successor to Mr. Clark the name of W. H. Trussdale, President and receiver of the Minneapolis and St. Louis failway at Minneapolis, is mentioned. The name of Edward Dickinson, at present general manager of the Union Fueific, is also mentioned.

Of medicinal agents is gradually relegating the old-tims berbe, pilit, deaughts and vegetable galvacts to the rear and bringing this senared use the pleasar and affective liquid laxalive, Syrap of Fag. To got the tree remoty see that it is manufactured by the cla-formia Fig Syrap to, only. For sais by all leading trengths, sais.

REFORM WITH A VENGEANCE

FY THE PUBLIC SERVICE. Me Proposes Ten Amendments to the Con-stitution and Given Some Interesting Reasons for the Changes Me Desires, WASHINGTON, April 8.-One of the most remarkable petitions that has been presented in either House of Congress for a long time is that which Mr. Martin of Kansas presented in the Senate two days ago. The author of the petition is Le Grand Byington. Mr. Byington was once a candidate for Congress from lows. but was defeated at the polls, and made an unsuccessful contest for the seat before the Elections Committee of the House Later he edited a Democratic paper in Topeka, Kan., and afterward turned up in Oklahoma, where he filed contests on about s hundred town lots. He now lives in Iowa, and he asks that ten amendments be made to the Constitution of the United States. He gives reasons for the desired changes, and offers in cidental comments as to the various reforms

which he thinks should be instituted.

In the first place he wants an amendment

providing for elections by popular vote of President, Vice-President, and Senators, and making the President Ineligible for a reliection. He eass this sort of an amendment would put a quietus upon "pivotal State chicanery," and would also put a stop to "the scandalous purchases of Senatorial seats from corrupt Legislatures." The second amendment which he desires is to provide for the limitation of public expenditures and annual liabilities to \$3 per capita of the population, except in times of war. "Nothing less," he says, "will ever cure the saturnalia of profligate extravagance and public plunder which log-rolling combines and committee room jobbery have reduced to a system." The third amendment which he proposes relates to the tariff. Mr. Byington wants duties upon all imports, not to exceed ten per cent. of actual value, and he wants no other Federal taxation except a graduated tax upon incomes and decedent estates above \$1,000 As a fourth amendment he wants Congress to provide for the unlimited mintage of gold and silver, and the "complete and eternal divorce ment of Government from banks and pecuniary

In imitation of Commander Coxey of the Commonweal Army, Mr. Byington wants the issue of interest-bearing bonds in time of peace absolutely forbidden. "This," he says. growing rather violent. "would rescue the lovernment from the clutches of the moneychanging, stock-jobbing, bond-mongering seches that now have it by the throat; it would save millions annually to the over-taxed people and purify the public service beyond competition." His fifth amendment provides for the abolishment of all Government commissions. boards, bureaus, retired lists, double pay rolls, special agents and examiners, official junkets, and travelling experts of the various departments. He says there are many thoucles, and he declares that they are useless and pernicious, the "fungoid growth of the last thirty years constituting in the aggregate, a lot of peculating vermin, who annually squander many millions of the people's taxes for mere personal advantage." Mr. Byington adds:

squander many millions of the people's taxes for mere personal advantage." Mr. Brington adds:

"Here are some of these fads: To reform the Mormon religion: to nevent seal hucting: to manipulate parks: to meanage graveyards; to deepen rivers; to regulate (help) railroad steals: to gather labor statisties; to watch strikes; to ticket (and swindel) immigrants; to persecute contract laborers; to bombard the sky for rain; to guess at the weather; to muldie tariff reform; to promote irrigation; to monkey with the civil service (humbug); to monkey with the civil service (humbug); to inspect city slums; to discover the North Fole; to investigate child labor; to colonize Congo Africa; to reclaim Death Valley; to develop fish breeding; to dig foreign canals; to navigate the Dead Sea; to teach forestry (by destroying the forests); to flunt geological curios; to dicker with Indians; to ifre out the Chinese (the meanest business ever undertaken); to demonetize sliver; to clure broken banks; to run sugar works; to capture a deposed queen; to doctor live stock; to educate the heathen; to build air ships."

Mr. Byington, growing more facetious, says that several other special agencies are threatened and are sure to come of the following imports: "To rectily mislit marriages; to auperintend finfant bantisms; to dilute lager beer and watch the Whisker Trust; to suppress puts and calls in the grain pit; to nationalize divorces; to improve country roads; to adopt woman suffrage; to put God in the Constitution; to corral the l'acific Ocean; to bottle electricity, and run corners on infinite space. Unele Sam has forty thousand unnecessary employees, at an average cost of \$2.000 acct, or a useless swar of \$8.000,000 annually."

As a sixth amendment to the Constitution he suggests that provision te made for the election of all Fostmasters by the people of the townships in which the Post Offices are located. As a seventh amendment the suggests that inneachment to prescribed for all officials who accept railroad passes or other gratuiti

As a means of keeping Congress at work he As a means of keeping Congress at work he suggests an eighth amendment providing that Congress shall assemble within sixty days after the election and that no leaves of absence be allowed except for sickness. Refusat to answer a roll call should be punished by expulsion. An affirmative vote of all members should be required to pass a law or resolution. Secret sessions of the Senate are not to be allowed. Finally, no member of Congress shall be eligible to Federal office by appointment for four years after the expiration of his term.

ment for four years after the expiration of his term.

In the remaining amendments which he suggests, Mr. Byington wants the making of Congressional gifts, grants, subsidies and gratuities of all kinds prohibited, and he desires that the power to exclude healthy immigrants be expressly withheld from Congressional meddling is responsible for a great part of our political fill under the present system, and that it will tend to a higher public morality totake away some of the powers Congress now exercises.

AMERICAN WOOL IN ENGLIND. Large Quantities Sold in Brad ord at fron 22 1-2 to 26 Cents a Pound. WASHINGTON, April 8 .- The American Con-

sul at Bradford, England, reports to the Department of State that an endless amount of gossip has been caused there during the last six weeks by the offering for sale of large quanties of American wool. Several lots of Ohio wool, aggregating 50,000 pounds, were reported among the purchases. One Bradford frm. which bought 5,000 pounds, paying for the various grades from 22% to 26 cents per

firm, which bought 5,000 pounds, paying for the various grades from 22% to 26 cents per pound, said the wool gave perfect satisfaction, so much so, is fact that they were holding it for higher prices. The purchaser explained to the Consul that the American skin wools were especially adapted for hosiery yarns, and wore especially adapted for hosiery yarns, and the only thing that has kept their price down being in his colonion, the fact that American manufacturers have not as fully mastered the manipulation of the skin or pulled wools which are taken from the sheep after death. As a general thing the prices of American wools of all grades are sow practically the same as of the similar tracilish grades.

The manufacturers in Bradford assort that the mement the Tariff bill becomes a law the prices of American wool will revive, and soveral of them are to strong in this telled that they have made large investments in wool now held in Philadelphia and Boston. They insist that the new impetus given to manufacturers by free raw material will cause larger quantities of the United States grown article to be mixed with fine foreign wools, and that the demant for American wool stor hosiery purposes will immediately set in on the English market. It is already proposed by wool dealers in English of exchange the grades of wool more suitable for dress goods and clothe for the American wools are now offered in the Bradford market at prices which cannot be accepted until there is a prospect for disposing readily of the manufactured product.

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BIRROP DONABUR ORDAINED.

An Elaborate Ceremony in Baltimore At-tended by Many of the Church's Londers, LE GRAND BYINGTON'S PLAN TO PURE BALTIMORE, April 8.-The cathedral this corning was the scene of the conscerntion of the Rev. P. J. Donahue as Bishop of Wheeling. Cardinal Gibbons conducted the services and performed the consecration. There were in the sauctuary five Archbishops exclusive of Cardinal Gibbons, eight Bishops, a large num-

her of the lesser clergy, and several hundred

saminarians. Archbishop Satolli, the Panal

Ablegate, was not there, but he was repre-

sented by his secretary, Mgr. Sbaretti. The procession moved from Cardinal Gibbons's residence at 10 o'clock and marched to the main entrance to the cathedral. The altar was beautifully decorated. In the sanctuary, the throne at the right, while the assistant consecrators, Bishop Foley of Detroit and Bishop Haid of North Carolina, were seated near by. Archibishops Ireland of St. Paul, Williams of Boston, Ryan of Philadelphia, Chapelle of Santa Fé, and Kain of St. Louis; Bishops Phelan of Pittsburgh, Keane of the Catholic University at Washington, Northrop of South Carolina, McDonell of Brooklyn, Van de Vyver of Biehmond, and Mass of Covington.

of South Carelina, McDonell of Brooklyn, Van de Vyver of Richmond, and Mass of Covington, Ky., were grouped in the foreground. The Very Rev. Charles Fark, Vicar-General of the diocese of Wheeling, and fourteen priests from Wheeling were also present. The Rev. C. F. Thomas, who will succeed Father Donahue as rector of the cathedral, was master of ceremonies. He was assisted by the Rev. P. Cronin of St. Mary's Seminary and the Rev. William A. Reardon of the cathedral, Gounod's mass was sung by a large choir, supported by a full orchestra.

Cardinal Gibbons was the celebrant of the mass. The Very Rev. Charles Park was the assistant priest. Archbishop Kain, formerly Bishop of Wheeling, preached the sermon. The entire ceremony occupied more than three and a half hours.

Bishop Donahue was born on April 15, 1849, at Malvern, Worcesterfield, England, and at the age of 14 he began his classical course at St. Michael's Priory, Hereford. In 1873 he came to America and settled in Washington, where he studied haw and was admitted to the bar, and practiced from 1870 to 1873, when he entered St. Mary's Seminary in this city as a theological student. He was ordained to the priesthood in 1885. For several years he was Chancellor of the Baltimore archdiocese and for the past two years rector of the cathedral. To-night he performed his first episcopal act, celebrating solemn vespers.

FANNY DAVENPORT'S TREASURES.

The Thieves That Ransacked Her House

SOUTH DUXBURY, Mass., April 8.-The burglars who entered Fanny Davenport's summer house on Saturday, failed to get some of her choicest treasures. Miss Davenport is an ardent collector, and has spent years in gathering rare engravings, manuscripts, and curios. In her library is a folio Shakespeare, worth, in her estimation, its weight in gold. It was left untouched, as was a Wycliffe Bible and the Livre d'Or that France gave to Victor Hugo on his 80th birthday. There are also manuscripts of Dickens and of Carlyle. In an adjoining room, that is carpeted with a tapestry that was woven for the Trianon, is a camp chest of Napoleon, containing goblets and flasks once owned by him. Rare old plate is there, and silver souvenirs of David Garrick, Peg Woffington and Mrs. Siddons. with many Peg woffington and Mrs. Siddons. With many odd bits bearing the arms of old Florentine and Venetian houses, picked up by Miss Davenport during her half year's residence in Italy. In the billiard room and the adjoining smokers' den is a collection of arms and armor of various periods, from a Crusader's casque to the stage swords of Charles Kemble and E. L. Davenport. There are also treasures in etchings, engravings, and rare antiques impossible to reproduce. In the dining room are several cabinets, one said to have been owned by Mario Antoinette, containing cut glass and examples cabinets, one said to have been owned by Marie Antoinette, containing cut glass and examples of the floset Sevres. Dresden, Limoges, and other wares. On the floors above are chambers superbly furnished, and containing valuable rugs, tapestries, and silver, and much old lace, all of which were left untouched.

Miss Davenport celebrated her birthday in Boston last night, and telegraphed friends in New York that her most valued birthday gift is the collection of treasures that the burglars left intact.

Important Local Bills that Will Come Up for Action This Work. ALBANY, April &-In the Assembly this week the Lexow Bi-partisan New York City Police Commission bill will come up. So will Senator Pound's Compulsory Education bill. Sheffield bill authorizing the Mayor of New York city to remove and appoint heads of city departments within sixty days after he takes office will be reached on second reading. There is a decided opposition to this bill on the part

LEGISLATION IN ALBANY.

of New York city authorities. The Lexow New York City Rapid Transit bill will come up on third reading in the Senate this week. The Assembly bill, which is similar to this, is now in the Senate Railroad Committo this, is now in the Senate Railroad Committee. Inasmuch as this bill gives the Manhatan Elevated Railroad a monopoly of surface
rapid transit railroad construction below 125th
street. It is not likely to go through the Senate.
The Robertson New York City Bi-partisan
Park Commission bill will come up in the Senate this week, while the resolution authorizing the New York Police Investigating Committee to ait through the summer months is a
special order for Tuesius.
A conference of the Republican leaders in
the Legislature will be held this week to determine whether or not the blanket ballet bilt
to be passed shall provide for the individual
official pastor.

official paster.

St. Vincent de Paul Society's Work, Archbishop Corrigan presided at the quar-

terly meeting of the Conference of St. Vincent de Paul Society held in the Cathedral School hall 111 East Fiftieth street last night Near ly 500 members were present. The Archbishop ly 500 members were present. The Archbishop made a short address, congratulating the society on the work performed during the past winter. The Secretary's report showed that \$1,178 visits had been made to the sick and needy during the three months ending April 1, and that 10,025 families had been assisted. During the same ported \$70,385 was received for the work, of which \$50,02 had been expended. Mgr. Farley made an address reviewing the objects of the society and its work.

The Cabman Had His Passengers Arrested A. Columbus Smith, New York superintendent of the Standard Elevator Company, a Chiboth of whom live at 406 West Forty-eighth both of whom live at 400 West Forty-eighth street, took a cab on Saturday afternoon at Fifty-third street and Broadway and asked to be driven to Church street. On the way down town a window in the cab was broken, and Mr. Smith, the cabman says, promised to pay for it. At their destination he refused to do so, and the cabman had both his passengers arrested. They were fined 25 each in the Tombs Folice Court yesterday.

The storm of slight energy which formed over the lower lakes on haturday passed over the Middle Atlantic States to the coast and was central last night to the east of Long Island. It was attended by rain and snow, principally snow from this city northward. It cleared in the Middle Atlantic States in the afternoon, but the snow continued to fall last night over the New England States. The storm is apparently increasing in force. The wind at Block Island last night was blowing 36 inlies an bour from the Bortheast.

There was a second storm over Missouri and Arkan-

can attended by rain in the central Mississippi States and snow in Minnesota. This disturbance will move west of the Allegheny Mountains.
The weather was showery in this city yesterday

morning electing in the atterneon maximum humid ity 98 per cent. In the morning, average humidity 83; official temperature ranged between 83° and 41°; wind northwest, average velocity 10 miles an hour barome er corrected to read to sea level at 8 A. M. 30.00; a P

building recorded the temperature yesterday as follows 3 A W 41' 35' 3 30 F M 50' 41' 8 A W 41' 35' 3 30 F M 50' 41' 8 A W 41' 35' 3 F M 50' 41' 12 M 56' 35' 40' M 54' 50' 12 M 56' 55' 40' M 54' 50' 503 Average on Abril H. ISWR.....

WASHINGTON FORECAST FOR MONDAY.
For New England, local anomals the early morning tiowed by fair weather during the day; continued cold northeast winds.

Lee as leen New York, states a Persuplament. New Jer. and theorems, generally join during the day, but stoody in the execute, and possibly rate during the night; sold northest

fair in the morning, prebably, light rain during the avening or night; dold east winds.

For West Virginia, Ohio, western New York, and western Fennsylvania, increasing cloudtness. Inliewed by lightgrains and light snows at lake stations; east winds; slight rice in temperature

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At Startling Prices. We shall place on sale to-day the follow-

12 Solid Bilver Tenspoons
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salad bowls, &c. at prices equally inviting for

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300 POUNDS KNOCK DOWN 200. Rew Between Two Heavy Weights of the

Arion Scelety of Brooklyn. Joseph Fuchs, a retired Williamsburgh wine merchant, who lives at Montrese and Graham avenues, and Gottfried Westernacher, burgh, both members of the Arion Singing Society of Brooklyn, had an encounter after a meeting of the society on Friday night. As a result Fuchs is confined to his home by injuries, and his antagonist is suffering from exhaustion. Westernacher is a tail, powerful German, weighing more than 300 pounds. Fuchs weighs 200. They were formerly warm friends, and, despite business competition,

Fuchs weighs 200. They were formerly warm friends, and, despite business competition, they are or drank together whenever they met. Fuchs for many years carried on business at the corner of Graham and Montrose avenues. He sold out four years ago to Michael Unger, who conducted the place until he died, last winter. Then his widow took charge, and, although site prospered fairly, she seemed to have an idea, according to her friends, that Fuchs might have assisted her.

At the meeting of the Arion Society on Friday night there were present about two hundred of the members. After the meeting, and while the participants were sitting in groups around the tables, Westernacher, it is alleged, went over to where Fuchs sat with friends of both. He said something about Fuchs not having treated the Widow Unger as she should have been treated. Fuchs, it is said, told Westernacher repeating what he had said, Fuchs called him a meddler in other peoples business. It is alleged that Westernacher swung around his right arm and gave Fuchs a terrife blow in the face, which threw the retired wine seller to the floor. Westernacher, it is added, tried to strike him again, but was pulled away. Fuchs hied profusely, and it was feared that he had been seriously injured. Several doctors were present, and, after they had attended to his injuries, Fuchs was taken home, where he has been since. Westernacher expressed regret afterward for his hasty action. It was said resterday that Fuchs contemplated a suit for damages against Westernacher.

MAY SEE THE ROLLS YET.

Milholland Hears That the Thirty Will Overrule Secretary Lyos. John F. Milholland was busy yesterday

mustering his forces to make an inspection of the rolls of the organization under the Committee of Thirty plan. The reason of his activity was information to the effect that the committee had decided to overrule Secretary George W. Lyon and to permit such inspection when the person who asks to make it is a resident of the election district the roll of which he desires to see.

We have been prepared," said Mr. Milholland. "to pove that the committee has not more than half the number it claims to have enrolled. Now we expect to show that a big share of those who are on the rolls ought not

to be there.
"I want no better proof of the falsity of their To want no better proof of the faisity of their claims regarding the enrollment than the fact that George W. Lyon has been trying to get William H. Huber of the Sixth district to desert our organization with a promise of giving him control of the district for the Committee of Thirty. Why should George Hilliard, who, they say, gave them an enrollment of over 1.200, be thrown over for one man who has an enrollment of but 1.300? If they have the 1.200 they claim in that district they could afford to ignore Hurer. The last is that there are only about three districts where they have a good honest enrollment. They have such, I believe, in the Twentieth. Twenty-first, and Twenty-third districts."

Mr. Huber corroborated Mr. Milholland in his statement that Mr. Lyon had tried to secure his desertion from the Milholland organization with promise that he should lead in the Sixth district in place of George Hilliard.

The charter election in Jersey City and Hoboken will take place to-morrow. There is very little interest in the Jersey City election. as only members of the Board of Aldermen, Justices of the Feace, and constables are to

be elected. The Aldermen are more figure-heads, the Board having been stripped of all power by legislative enactments. There is more interest in Hoboken, where Councilmen and some minor officials are to be elected. Mayor Fagan, who is seeking to get control of the Common Council, is making vigorous efforts in that direction, and an ex-citing contest is anticipated.

25th Austrersary of Bishop Hustisgica's Consecration.

Synacusz, April S .- To-day is the twenty-fifth anniversary of the consecration of the Right Rev. Frederic Dan Huntington, S. T. D., LL. D., Bishop of Central New York, which took D. Bishop of Central New York, which took place in Emanuel Church, Boston, April 8, 1823. The occasion was observed with a union service of all the parish churches of this city at St. Faul's Cathedral to-night. Bishop Huntington was present and pronounced the Lenediction. Bishop Huntington is 75 years old. He was a prominent Unitarian preacher before entering the ministry of the Episcopal Church. He has made many valuable contributions to church literature, and is one of the most scholarly men on the Episcopal bench.

Brooklysties Driven from Bed by Fire. Fire started shortly before I o'clock yesterday morning in the flat of Mrs. Catharine Mo-Neely on the third floor of the four-story brick apartment house at 501 Clinton avenue. apartment house at 501 Cinton avenue, Brooklyn. The fire spread with such rapidity that the tenants in the house had to make having exits, and some of them had to appear on the street in their night elothes. The flames extended to the adjoining house at 503, owned and occupied by Charles N. Feed. Mr. Feed's house was damaged to the extent of \$1,500, Mrs. McNeelr, who owned the house in which the fire started, places her damage at \$2,500. Five tenants living in the house had their furniture damaged in amounts ranging from \$300 to \$1,000.

Stabbad in the Neck and Pac-A French watchmaker named Terreze got into a dispute last evening with John Walsh, whose brother-in-law, William Riley, keeps an employment agency at 10 Washington street. employment agency at 10 washington atreet. Terreze went to the employment agency to obtain a situation and met Walsh there. The latter became suraged, and drawing a knife, he stabhed the Frenchman in the neck and again in the cheek, bending the knife blade by contact with the man's teeth. Walsh was arrested. At the Chambers Street Hospital, to which Terreze was taken, the physicians said the man's wounds were strious.

Indian Students to Give a Concert. Pupils of the Carlisle Indian School including thirty musicians and forty singers, will give a concert at the Lenox Lyceum on Saturday evening. Tickets may be had at Brentano's. The tour of the company begins tonight in Washington.

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